FOR PRESIDENT.

HENRY CLAY.

In our acticle on 'Hardware-Wood Screws' yesterday, it was erroneously printed that when Wood Screws cost Three Twenty-five to import the importers sold them here for \$4.4. There was an error in the figure. The cost should have been Three Seventy-five,

OUR NEXT GOVERNOR .- We note in severa of the Whig papers of this State a nomination of ThurLow WEED, of the Albany Evening Journal, for next Governor of this State. Now we have not a doubt that Mr Weed would make a good run, if he could possibly be spared from his present position; but he is not much of a stump orator, and Editors (with rare exceptions) are not fond of advocating their own claims for office in their Editorial columns. We take the liberty of saying, therefore, that Mr. Weed will not be denied the pleasure of doing his full share this year in the great struggle for HENRY CLAY and a Whig National Triumph, and doing it in his own way-to wit, through the columns of his Journal-and of course that he will not be a candidate for any office whatever. This is positive. We hope those who think Mr. Weed's services to the cause are needed where he is, will stop naming him for Governor.

-And again: We see the name of WILLIAM H. SEWARD suggested in some quarters for Go. vernor next Fall. Let it be stopped. Mr. Seward cannot possibly leave his private affairs, and will in no case be a candidate. This, too, is per-

-Friends! do n't be in a hurry to select a Governor till we hear farther from WILLIS HALL. Should he come home next June fully recovered -as we fervently hope he may-we apprehend little difference in regard to the Whig candidate, and no mistake as to his election.

The Proceedings of the Whig National Convention held at Harrisburg in Dec.

From the Courier and Enquirer, Feb. 1st. The Tribune, speaking of the Harrisburg Convention of 1839, says: "A purer, more intelligent, more patriotic body of men, we never met; no Congress we have had for fifteen years was supe-

Very true; and in support of this we annex the following opinion of one of the most distinguished men in the United States:

men in the United States:

"I have never doubted the purity and patriotism of that Convention. But unfortunately, their honesty and devotion to the cause, made them the dupes of the unprincipled men who had combined to cheat Mr. Clay out of the nomination by falsely stating the feelings and wishes of the people: If instead of heeding these out-door men, whose presence there was evidence of intention to interfere with the popular voice, they had each for himself, voted in accordance with the wishes of his constituents, we should not have had presented to us the alarming outrage upon a great public principle which we all deplore, nor feel as we do, that this outrage has its origin in a desire to deprive of his just reward, one of the ablest and purest men that this country has ever produced. The crime, for such it was, which the men to whom I have referred committed, can never be forgotten by the American People; and for such it was, which the men to whom I have referred committed, can never be forgotten by the American People; and as — was conspicuous in that intrigue, he must not be thought of for the nomination he seeks. He and such as he, are the real authors of our misfortune, not the members of the Convention whom they misled; and he and they, cannot expect to be rewarded for their treachery."

It does seem to us high time that the Harrisburg Convention were fully vindicated from the aspersions so liberally cast upon it by both Political friends and foes. The effect of these slanders is evidently, palpably mischievous. We have seen, in a neighboring District, a good and true Whig, who had done as much for the Whig cause and is as deserving the support of its advocates, as any other man in it, thrust aside in a Nominating meeting expressly on the ground of his acting with the majority as a Delegate in that Convention, and then the Whig candidate regularly selected in his stead disgracefully defeated in a strong Whig District on some vagrant, false and factious charge that he also was somehow or other implicated in the result at Harrisburgh-or if not, that some of his friends were. We have heard in the West, and of pioneers who had known and Gov. Pennington of N. J. roundly abused on the assumption that his brother-in-law, Judge Whitehead, voted for Scott at Harrisburg-although there was not a firmer and more tenacious Clayman than this same Judge W. in that Convention! And this is but one case in a hundred.

Now the effect of such articles as that above

cited from the Courier, and which have appeared in that paper ever since its Editor failed of being appointed Postmaster, is palpably to excite faction and weaken the Whig party. For no man is so blind as to believe a few tough-skinned politicians like the Editor of this paper are alone struck at in these attacks-if that were all, it would be a light matter-but all can see that, in spite of specious disclaimers, all are assailed who were active for HARRISON or Scott in 1839. They are in effect stigmatized as aliens in the Whig Commonwealth-they are taunted as traitors-commanded to prove their repentance, &c. &c. and the more headstrong and less intelligent in our ranks are incited to regard them accordingly .-What is the natural effect of this? Some of this class see their names presented for Whig nomination, and rejected with contumely for the original sin of Harrisonism in 1839-they hear themselves and their old associates reproached as guilty of some frightful political turpitude in that yearand at length they half imbibe the impression that Mr. Clay and his intimate friends regard them as outcasts for their course in that contest-and shall we wonder if they become discouraged, disaffected and inefficient? This is the evil which we perceive and deplore as the consequence of the Courier's reckless course-and knowing right well that the impression it labors to produce is a false impression-that neither by Mr. Clay, his leading friends, nor the great mass of the Whig party, is any distinction made between the friends of the different Whig candidates for President in 1839-that nobody is generally deemed better or worse for his choice in that year-and that no question as to any man's course then will be raised in 1845-we are compelled by the strongest considerations of Party necessity as well as Public Justice, to stand forth in vindication of the fame of the Harrisburg Convention. It is not enough to admit that the mass of its members meant well-they were not cheated-they were not fools. Their judgment was human, therefore fallible; but it was made after a careful comparison of facts; it was not founded on the hearsay reports of irresponsible persons; but on their own mutual representations, made and received in good faith, and weighed as the testimony of highminded gentlemen who could not deceive nor distrust each other. We could wish that the duty · devolved on us had been performed by others; but our friend HAUGHTON, of the Boston Atlas, to whom it more properly belonged as a Delegate, sleeps in an untimely and lamented grave; another, who might fittingly do it, being but indirectly assailed, chooses to be silent. As an constituted, to all the Delegations. Let us give

Harrisburg Convention. Long before the assembling of that Convention | rison! Yeas 11; Nays 3-Answer Yes. For I that was expected.

act of service to our party, then, as well as of jus-

tice to that Convention, we proceed, with the full

notes of an influential Delegate and member of

the Grand Committee before us, to vindicate more

fully the motives and acts of the majority of the

in Dec. 1839, it had been proclaimed by the Courier & Enquirer that a clear majority of Clay Delegates had been chosen-that the nomination of any other man was impossible-and that to advocate the claims of any other was preposterous. Yet, during the autumn of that year, the unexpected and sore defeats sustained by the Whig party in TENNESSEE, in MARYLAND, in GEORGIA, in MIS-SISSIPPI, (all strong Clay States, with Mr. C.'s name at the head of the Whig papers,) had cast a damp on the spirits of his reflecting friends. In Ohio, in Indiana, in Massachusetts, we had also been beaten; in New-Jersey, we had held the Legislature with a strong majority against us in the popular vote; in New-York, we had, by great exertions, saved the State by 4,000 majority, against 10,000 in '38 and 15,000 in '37. In NORTH CAROLINA, our victory was indecisive; in Pennsylvania and Maine we were nowhere .-Holding but eight of the twenty-six States composing the Union, and some of these eight by slender and doubtful grasp, the Delegates of the

Whig party assembled in Convention at Harrisburg to nominate a candidate for President. of nominating Gen. Scorr at that Conventionnot as a choice, but as an alternative far preferable to defeat and the perpetuation of the Sub-Treasury dynasty. Gen. S. though a Virginian, was just then a decided favorite with the Anti-Slavery men; he was widely known, especially on our whole frontier, and had a popularity independent of Politics. He had been engaged on the North-Eastern Boundary in a crisis of great peril and excitement, had borne himself nobly and successfully, and it was thought that his nomination would bring to our banners enough votes to carry the State of Maine. He had personal strength here. In Rochester and some other parts of this State, he had been nominated by considerable meetings thought by many that his nomination would secure many who were tired of the ruling dynasty yet loth to support their old opponent, Mr. Clay. These and similar considerations, grounded on the obviously forlorn prospect of success with Mr. Clay, induced the selection of Delegates in this and two or three neighboring States, who went to Harrisburg prepared to cast their first vote for Gen. Scott. But they went there not expecting his nomination at once if at all; they would hardly have taken it if they could; but they thought that their vote thus thrown would prevent any choice at first, and give time for a comparison of views, resulting finally in the selection of the strongest candidate. They would have preferred Mr. Clay; but they desired to succeed; and deemed themselves sent there to select a fit man who would ensure it. If their votes could have made the President, Mr. Clay would have had two-thirds of the New-York Delegation and three-fourths of the whole Convention. But it was obvious that a Statesman might be the decided choice of nine-tenths of the Whig voters; and yet, failing to command a bare hundred thousanc votes that another candidate could get, his nomination might ensure defeat instead of victory. And it has always been the proud fortune of Mr. Clay that his friends are the friends of the Country, enlightened and patriotic, others could obtain votes on grounds not connected with the great principles to sustain which the Whig party is banded. And thus it was found at Harrisburg, that Gen. HARRISON came into the Convention with an unexpectedly great personal strength-made up of soldiers who had served under him in various Military expeditions loved him as an early settler in the West, Governor of Indiana Territory, &c. His friends in the Convention urged with great force that he had great personal strength where strength was imminently needed; that he had been taken up without heart and without faith in 1836, most of ou leading men and presses sneering at or openly opposing him at first and scarcely whipped into his support by the rank and file at the elevently

elected if nominated would have cast their votes -But we are anticipating. The Convention

motion of Hon. Peleg Sprague of Mass. 1. Ordered, That the Delegates from each State be requested to assemble as a Delegation, and appoint a Committee not exceeding three in number, to receive the views and opinions of such Delegation, and communicate the same to the assembled Committees of all the Delegations, to be by them respectively reported to their principals; and that thereupon the Delegates from each State be requested to assemble as a Delegation, and bailot for candidates for the offices of President and Vice President, and having done so, to commit the ballot designating the votes of each candidate, and by whom given, te its Committee; and thereupon all the Committees shall assemble and compare the several ballots, and report the result of the same to their several Delegations, together with such facts as may bear upon the nominations, and said delegation shall forthwith re-assemble and ballotagain for candidates for the above committees, and if it shall appear that a majority of the ballots are for any one man for candidate for President, said Committee shall report the result to the Convention for its consideration; but if there shall be no such majority, then the delegation shall repeat the balloting until such a majority shall be obtained, and then results to the Convention for its consideration. 1. Ordered, That the Delegates from each State be requested balloting until such a majority shall be obtained, and then repartiting until such a majority shall be obtained, and then report the same to the Convention for its consideration.

2. That the vote of a majority of each Delegation shall be reported as the vote of that State; and each. State represented here shall vote its full Electoral vote by such delegation in the

This is what the Courier stigmatizes as a juggle, a cheat, a fraud on the majority and on Mr. Clay. It seems to us the very best possible mode of collecting all the information possible with regard to the views of the several States, and the probabilities of success with each of the candidates respectively. The Convention proposed to act on no hearsay evidence, no lobby opinions .-The members had faith in each other, and believed that each would render truly his best judgment as to the probability of success with this or that candidate. Accordingly, each Delegation met in its own room, compared views, and proceeded to vote on the questions "Can we carry our State for Mr. Clay? or for Gen. Scott? or Gen. Harrison?" and communicate the result tion. in each, through the Grand Committee as abo

a few examples: ive Maine Delegation-report that their State may vote for Harrison or Scott-one Delegate thought it

New Hampshire-best chance with Harrison; Scott second; not much hope with any. Massachusetts- Can we carry our State for HarScott?' Yeas 11; Nays 3-Answer Yes-'For Clay? Yeas 7; Nays 7-Not answered.

Rhode Island-Certain with Clay; hope it will be arried with either. Connecticut-Certain with Clay; probable with

Scott or Harrison-one dissents. Vermont-Certain with Scott or Harrison. 'Car it be carried for Clay ?'- Yes 2; doubtful 3-Repor

New-York-[We cannot find the notes; but najority of the Delegates voted that it would vote for Scott, probably for Harrison; doubtful with Clay Fourteen of the 42 Delegates if we recollect arigh

voted 'Yes, we can give it to Clay.' Pennsylvania-'For Harrison' Yes. 'For Clay

No.' 'For Scott?' No. Ohio- For Harrison?' Yes, certainly, by thou

sands. 'For Clay?' No. 'For Scott?' Yes 1

Indiana-substantially ditto.

Virginia .- The Chairman of the Committee rom this State was BENJ. WATKINS LEIGHworld-known as the soul of truth and honor. His report was looked for with almost painful anxie-

ty. If he had said, "We can carry Virginia for Mr. Clay-I have no doubt of it," the Conven-During the summer and autumn of that year, | tion would probably have braved all risks, and a feeling had grown up in some quarters in favor put Mr. Clay in nomination. Loving and loved by Mr. Clay as is most deserved, he would have said it if he could. But he said in substance-"Mr. Clay is the decided choice of the Whigs of Virginia-they can give her vote to him if to any one-they will make their best effort if he is the candidate, and will have strong hopes of success Beyond him, they have no choice, though each of the other candidates is an esteemed son of the State." When asked on what ground they hoped for success with Mr. Clay, he pointed to the Whig and Conservative majority of Delegates chosen at the preceding April Election. But those who had observed that election intimately were well aware that the Whig Delegates were mainly carried by meagre majorities in doubtful not composed in the main of Whigs. It was Counties, while the great Loco-Foco strongholds -Rockingham, Shenandoah, Page, Halifax. Tazewell, &c .- had evinced no sign of change, and that a popular poll at that same Election would have shown a Van Buren majority of thousands. The dispassionate observers could not. therefore, feel their own hopes kindled by those of

> Georgia and Tennessee had sent no Delegates there. Had they appeared, and declared that those States could be carried for Mr, Clay, he would have been nominated.

Had a part of the Ohio and Indiana Delegations said, 'We can carry our States for Mr. Clay,' we think he would have been nominated. But as it was, while every close calculator knows that a President is never chosen by the People who does not receive the votes of at least two of the four great States, here were the Delegations from three of them (New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio) voting that their respective States could not probably be carried for Mr. Clay and could be for Gen. Harrison, while the fourth expressed a hope of success with him obviously implying partiality at least as much as cool convic-

We subjoin a table of the certain and probable ote, for each candidate, made out by a member of the Grand Committee while that Committee was in session, from the information imparted by the several Delegations to each other through that Committee. The compiler is an eminently calm and candid man, who preferred Mr. Clay, but voted with the majority from a deep conviction that this was the true way to secure a Whig triumph in 1840 and the ultimate election of Mr.

Conclusions drawn from Conference of Committees, counting all the votes of the States, rep-

| In the 17 cot, and or proneers who has allowed and | resented or n | 101 | -ISL | meet | ing. | | | | |
|--|------------------------------|--------|------|--------|--------|-------|-----------|-------|--|
| loved him as an early settler in the West, Gover- | | | | | | | DOUBTFUL. | | |
| nor of Indiana Territory, &c. His friends in the | States. V | otes. | Clay | .Harr. | Scott. | Clay. | Scott. | Harr. | |
| Convention urged with great force that he had | Maine | 10 | 1 | | | | 10 | 10 | |
| great personal strength where strength was immi- | N. Hampshire. | 7 | | | | | 7 | | |
| | Massachusetts | 14 | | | 44 | | | | |
| nently needed; that he had been taken up with- | Connecticut | 8 | 8 | | | | | 1 | |
| out heart and without faith in 1836, most of our | Rhode Island | | | 4 7 | 1 4 | 7 | | | |
| leading men and presses sneering at or openly | Vermont | 4.00 | •• | 42 | 42 | 42 | | | |
| opposing him at first and scarcely whipped into | New-York | 1 20 | | 8 | 8 | 8 | | | |
| opposing initiate tirst and scarcery windped into | New-Jersey Pennsylvania . | 100000 | | | | | 30 | | |
| his support by the rank and file at the eleventh | Delaware | 1 100 | 3 | | | | 3 | | |
| hour, yet that he came very near beating Van | Maryland | 4 (15) | | | | 10 | 10 | 1 | |
| Buren even then; that his innumerable personal | Virginia | 23 | | | | 23 | 23 | 2 | |
| friends were confident he could now be elected, | North Carolina | | | | | 15 | 15 | 1. | |
| | South Carolina | | | | | | | | |
| and would be alienated if he were refused the | Georgia | 11 | | | | 11 | 11 | 1 | |
| nomination, while they would be roused to super- | Alabama | 5 | | | | 7 | | | |
| human enthusiasm and exertion by his success, | Louisiana | | | | | | 5 | | |
| | Kentucky | 15 | | 15 | 15 | | | | |
| &c. &c. It was impossible for any fair mind to | Tennessee | 15 | | | | 15 | 15 | 1. | |
| deny the force of these suggestions; and accord- | Mississippi | 4 | | | | 4 | | | |
| ingly the ultimate vote of the 'Scott' Delegates, | Arkansas | | | : | | | | | |
| ingly the diffinate vote of the Scott Delegates, | Ohio | | | | | | 21 | | |
| so called, was given to Gen. HARRISON because they | Indiana | 4 40 | | 9 | | | 9 | | |
| had been clearly convinced that he would be the | Illinois | | | 1 | | 5 | 9 | | |
| strongest candidate, and ought to be nominated. | Missouri | | | 3 | 3 | | ••• | | |
| | Michigan | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | | | |
| One half the evidence that Mr. Clay could be | 0.00 | 20.4 | | 100 | 101 | 1.17 | 164 | | |
| 1 -4 -1 if maniputed would have east their votes | 26 States | 294 | 02 | 123 | 101 | 147 | 104 | 1.4 | |

Such are the data on which the Harrisburg Convention acted and decided. Mistaken they met, conversed and compared votes informally, may have been; duped they were not, for they took a ballot per capita, and found that Mr. Clay listened to and trusted each other; faithless or had a decided plurality, but no candidate a clear dishonest they were not, and slanderous is the majority of the Delegates. And new it was, on | tongue that imputes to them dishonor, either directly or by implication! They could not foresee the death of Gen. Harrison nor the treachery of so noisy a Clay Whig then in their midst as John Tyler; but they acted according to the best light they had, and we do not doubt they took the true course to secure victory in 1840 and the election of Mr. Clay in 1844.

Our work is done. Henceforth we shall listen to accusations of treachery and fraud unmoved

Custom House .- From the 1st of last month to the 21st, the receipts of the New-York Custom House were a million of dollars. In six days frnm the 12th to the 17th, inclusive, the receipts were over half a million. This is an enormous sum, and exhibits the vast extent and prosperity

MARYLAND .- Hon. JOHN M. S. CAUSIN, at present a Delegate in the Maryland Legislature from St. Marys, has been nominated as the Whig candidate for Congress in the First District. Dr. JACOB A. PRESTON of Hartford Co. is the candidate in the Fifth, and John Wethered, Esq. for

The Whigs of the Fifteenth Congressional District of Virginia, have nominated James M. Stevenson, of Tyler county, for Presidential Elector, and appointed Hon. E. C. Wilson, of Morgantown, Delegate to the Baltimore Conven-

An Historical Society has been formed in Baltimore for the State of Maryland.

The celebrated violinists OLE BULL and VIEUXTEMPS, were severally greeted last night with the best possible audiences, and it is difficult to say which excited the most enthusiasm. Perhaps, the highest commendation that can be given them is to say, that neither audience was disappointed, unless, indeed, the performances went beyond any thing [N. O. Bee, 17th.

From the East Again!

The Messrs. HARNDENS again brought us, at 12 o'clock last night, Boston papers and advices Wednesday afternoon. We learn by them that he NARRAGANSETT made one unsuccessful atmpt on Monday night and another on Tuesday break through the ice to this city. Failing the cond time, she went back into her harbor at tonington, and the conductor of the train rearned on Wednesday to Boston and came round land to this city arriving last night.

The Kosciusko, which left here on Monday ve for Norwich, fought her way through to Newondon, where she landed her passengers over he ice, and sent them on to Boston.

-We give a few items of news, mainly from

Returns are received from all but three towns n the Lowell (IIId) Congress District. Amos Abbott, Whig, has 3,768 votes; G. P. Osgood, Loso, 2,902; Abolition 778; Abbott 88 over all; against him in the same towns before, 183; Whig gain 271. The three towns to hear from gave out 31 against Abbott before, and it seems nearly certain that he is elected.

Maine .- It is presumed that there is no choice for Congress in the far Eastern District, but there s yet a chance for Robinson, Whig-none for

-The Merchants of Boston held a meeting at the Exchange on Tuesday, to take measures for breaking open the Harbor and letting the Britannia go to sea. She had not gone, however, up to

Wednesday afternoon. Edward O'Connor, lawyer, of Boston, late rom this City, and only four months married, illed himself with laudanum on Tuesday. Pe-

cuniary destitution is alleged by him as the cause. Mrs. French, wife of Mr. Loring French, iving in the Island of Saco, Me., (as we learn from he Repository.) destroyed herself on Saturday, the 20th inst., by taking laudanum. She has left a huspand and five children to mourn her untimely end.

The Portland Argus says: "The spirit of suicide seems to run riot. A correspondent writes us, that late on Friday evening last, an Englishman named Sheppard, about 50 years old, attempted to kill himself in the yard of the York Hotel, at Saco.

He was horribly mangled. SAD STORY .- The Bay State Democrat says:--small boy about eleven years of age, was found on Puesday morning in a lumber-yard at the south part of the city, nearly frozen to death. Some person assing the yard at an early hour, was attracted to he spot by the groans of the little sufferer. It appears that he is an orphan, and does not know that e has any relations in this country, being of Irish descent. He has obtained a scanty living by selling the penny papers for several months past, and has slept nightly under a pile of boards during hat time, where he had gathered a quantity of traw and shavings. He was so benumbed by the extreme cold, that he was unable to leave his sleeping place. We are glad to learn that the lad has dready found a home, and a friend who will prove a

We are reminded that the Eric Railroad boat R. L. Stevens, was prevented by accident from reaching Piermont in the severest of the frost. She fought her way through on Wednesday, and returned that evening. The R. L. Stevens and Utica will continue to run regularly in connection with the N. Y. & Eric Railroad, at the advertised hours.

The Third Lecture on Association, which was to have been delivered this evening by WM. H. Channing, has been postponed, in consequence of his absence from the city, until Tuesday evening

MR. CLAY .- The following letter from Mr. Clay, addressed to a Committee of the Clay Club of Montgomery, Ala., will afford his friends some information with regard to his route through the Southern States: NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 6, 1814.

GENTLEMEN-I have received here your friendly etter, inquiring the time of my arrival at Montgonery, in my route to the Southern Atlantic States: and I take great pleasure in communicating the desired information, as far as practicable.

I purpose leaving this city towards the 25th of Tebruary for Mobile, where I shall remain a few days. I wish to take my departure from that city, the 1st, 2d or 3d of March, according to circumstances. You can judge better than I the requisite time to make the voyage to Montgomery. I shall be most happy to meet and exchange friendly salutations, in that city, with any of my fellow citizens who may be desirous of seeing me.

I am, with great respect, Your friend and ob't, serv't, H. CLAY. Messrs. R. D. Ware, and others, Committee.

FIRE.-An unusual light was seen over on the Jersey shore last night, which led many to suppose there was a large fire in Jersey City. We are informed, hower, it was the burning of the Salt Meadows. One small house, however was consumed in Jersey City, occupied by Mrs. Seaman, a widow woman.

Prof. Gouraud's audience last evening, from its size, appeared more like a crowded concert-room than a class. Mr. Gouraud possesses uncommon qualities as a lecturer and teacher. His excellent address, animated manner and strokes of wit keep up the excitement, when the subject is the dry one figures. We caught enough of his plan last evening to be convinced of one thing at least-the wonlerful facility his system will give in remembering lates. The plan is simple, the principle plain, and he application easy. His scholars must not forget, however, that effort is necessary to accomplish any thing. We can get no knowledge by absorption.

The Hughes Family present a most attracive bill of entertainments for this evening at the Tabernacle. Miss and the Masters Hughes, the infant musical prodigies; Mrs. Page, the favorite vocalist, (her last appearance in our city this season,) Mr. Weise, and an Address on the Influence of Music by Mr. J. Augustus Shea. To these attractions is to be added that of the price

Gen. JAMES RENICK, formerly a Representaive in the Ohio Legislature, died at Circleville on he 25th, aged 6e years.

FROM BUENOS AYRES .- The Rosabella, at Saem, brings dates to November 18. The papers ontain bulletins of five battles, the principal one of which gives an account of a decisive victory gained by the Buenos Ayrean General, Gomez, over the Montevidean General, Silvia, with 1,200 men, at Cerro del Palado. The latter is reported to have st 300 killed, with 70 prisoners. Gomez reports nly 8 killed and 10 wounded.

The other bulletins are accounts of small victories and massacres. The latest intelligence represents Rivera as having been driven nearly to the Brazilian frontier, closely pursued by General Ur-

The Buenos Ayrean papers entirely in the interest of Rosas speak in bitter terms of the course of the British Commodore, Purvis, with regard to the blockade, as having been the means of prolonging the war; and among the intercepted letters to Rivera from his fellow rulers within the walls of Montevideo, which they continue to publish, are some showing that the Montevideans looked on the Commodore as a friend.

Rosas, by a decree of November 9, requires the consignees and shippers of vessels exporting any articles of provisions to give bonds that those articles shall not reach Montevideo.

a large firm in that city has been detected in robbing his employers to the amount of \$10,300. The man ruin by his crime.

By This Morning's Mail.

Rejection of Spencer-Other Nominations. Private Correspondence of The Tribune. Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 21, 1814.

The Senate, to-day, rejected the nomination of OHN C. SPENCER, for the Bench of the Supreme Court. The vote stood-Ayes Twenty; Noes

Twenty-six. Five Whigs voted for him. Both he and Mr. PORTER feel deeply mortified. Commodore Shubrick is to succeed the late Mr. Goldsborough as Chief of the Clothing Bu-

Mr. Wise's confirmation is now doubtful, in consequence of his attack on Nathan Sargent the

Judge Kent, of your Oyer and Terminer, is

alked of for the Supreme Bench. RANTOUL of Boston will be put under the guillotine; so will some of your appointments in the New-York Cusom House. The Senate are determined to show no merey to political traitors, fence-men, or ma-

Mr. Wheaton is also talked of for the Supreme Court Bench; so is Gen. VAN NESS, Ex-Minister

Mr. PORTER has tendered his resignation; and

Gen. R. M. Saunders of N. C. is very confidently named for the Navy Department. Yours.

AN AMERICAN VESSEL FIRED INTO BY A BRIT-SH MAN-OF-WAR.—The New Orleans Republican vouches for the truth of a statement received from a correspondent at the Balize, who says, "The brig John M. Clayton is from Barbadoes in twelve days e the Balize and 33 from Philadelphia.

Captain E. Moore of the brig reports that lat. 13 30, lon. 61 40, she was chased by an English man-of-war schooner, and fired upon four times .-On the 7th inst. she was boarded and searched, off the Isle of Pines.

There is probably, we should think, some other teature of this affair, which when known will change its aspect. An unprovoked, deliberate assault of this kind, would hardly be made, even by a British

WEDNESDAY, January 31, 1844. SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES .- No. 9. Wm. M. Gwin vs. James W. Breedlove. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the

Southern District of Mississippi.
Mr. Justice CATRON delivered the Opinion of this Court, reversing the judgment of the said Circuit Court in this cause, so far as it adjudges Gwin to pay twenty-five per cent. damages, and in all other spects affirming the said judgment.

No. 10. Edmund P. Gaines and wife, complainants, vs. Beverly Chew et al. The argument of this cause was concluded by Mr. BARTON for the de-Adjourned till to-morrow, 11 o'clock A. M.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. BY THE REPORTER OF THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

Washington, Wednesday, Jan. 31, 1811. In Senate, to-day, Mr. Wright presented resolutions of the Legislature of New York for the reduction of Postage and the abolition of the franking privilege. Several petitions from Penn-

sylvania, from New Jersey, and elsewhere, of the same purport, were presented. On motion of Mr. CRITTENDEN, the Judiciary Committee was discharged from the farther con sideration of the petition of Mr. Pennington for an appropriation to test his machine for flying!

Mr. Semple's resolution calling on the President cipal ports on the Eastern shore of Cuba, St. Do. discussion, it was laid for the present on the table mingo and Porto Rico; thence down the Coast of the Carribean Sea and Gulf of Mexico, touching the principal ports in Venezuela, New Grena-da, Guatemala, Mexico and Texas and back w New Orleans; and also of sending a vessel once a month from New Orleans to Havana, Matanzas, and Kingston, Jamaica, to Chagres and back

to N. Orleans'-was adopted. Mr. Benton's resolution calling on the President for information in relation to the escape of slaves, having committed crimes, into the British dominions since the treaty of 1842, and the refusal of the British authorities to give them up; also, as to the construction which the British Government puts upon the Article relating to

such slaves, was adopted. His resolution requesting the President to give notice to Great Britain for the termination of this

Article of the Treaty was postponed. The bill appropriating \$10,000 for the support of a Lunatic Asylum in the District of Columbia

was discussed for some time and laid over. In Executive session the nomination of Mr. Secretary Spencer to the Supreme Court of the

United States was rejected; and the Senate In the House, the question of rules was discussed during the morning hour by Mr. ANDREW

Johnson, of Te. in the usual Southern style in favor of the 21st rule, and in reply to Mr. Hubson, and others. He declared his belief of the existence of a deliberate design on the part of certain individuals to destroy the Union, and labored to connect Mr. Adams with this project by reference to former writings and speeches of his, to casual conversations of his father, &c. Calculating the value of the 2,487,000 slaves in the U. States at the moderate sum of \$400 each, it gave an aggregate of nearly \$1,000,000,000; and where efforts were made to annihilate the whole amount of property, to turn out of this Hall 21 members from the Slave-holding States (as would be effected by the Massachusetts resolutions to take off the slave representation) and ultimately to sever the Union and to wrap the homes and firesides of the South in flames, it was not strange that Southern gentlemen should manifest excitement upon the subject, &c. The subject was laid over at the expiration of the morning hour.

Mr. PEYTON of Ten., from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the establishment of a Naval Depot at Memphis.-On motion of Mr. Dixon H. Lewis, 3,000 extra copies of the report accompanying, were ordered printed. Several other reports from Committees of a private nature were made.

The House adjourned at two o'clock, in order to afford opportunity for attendance at the funeral of the lady of Hon. Mr. REDING of N. H.

Things in Philadelphia. Correspondence of The Tribune. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1-P. M.

LEGISLATIVE .- A memorial has been presented to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for a Savings Bank in New York, setting forth that they held \$300,000 in Pennsylvania State Bonds, in which upwards of 30,000 persons were interested, and praying that the interest may be paid. The memorial was referred to the Committee on Finance. Mr. Craig, of Washington county, has introduced

series of resolutions in the Senate, requesting our Representatives in Congress to use their influence to procure the issue of \$200,000,000 of Bonds on the faith of the Public Works, to be distributed among There is nothing, as yet, definite from the Capitol

relative to the payment of the Interest, much less any portion of the State Debt, and I fear "Jeremy Diddler," as John Bull has been pleased to call Pennsylvania, will find her position, so far as finances are concerned, in a more lamentable condition at the adjournment of the Legislature than when the session first commenced! The rejection of James M. Porter appears to give

universal satisfaction to men of all parties, and a wag at the Loco-Foco head-quarters this afternoon intimated that the salute from the Princeton was intended as a feu de joie in honor of the event! Three votes.

DISTRESSING DEATH .- Israel Redrow, the Captain of the steam ferry boat Farmer, running from The Baltimore Clipper states that a clerk in Market street to Camden, was instantly killed last evening, while looking for a leak in the lower part of the boat. The machinery was set in motion, a has a large family which are involved in disgrace and in to pieces! Capt. R. has left a wife and sureral portion of which struck his head, literally crushing

About I o'clock the U. S. steamer Princeton, Capt. Stockton, made her appearance off Chestnutstreet wharf, and a salute from that mighty gun was given the city. The Princeton is bound to Washington. A number of windows were broken by the

eport of the gun. The ship Washington, of this port, was sold at auction this morning for the sum of \$8,750. The

W. is a fine vessel, and burthen 550 tons The weather has been delightful during the day, and the warm sun has caused the navigation to

open. Our streets are thronged with people, enjoying the spring-like atmosphere.

ing the spring-like atmosphere.

Stocks.-The business in the "tancies" Girard and Vicks-business, was municipally the day -960 shares of the former, and 519 of the inter changing hands, besides 200 shares U.S. Bank, and 480 Wilmington Rairoud. Vicksburg improved I selling at 91. Union Bank of Tennessee went up 1; Pennsylvania Bank 2. Girard Bank and Wilmington Rairoud declined each 1. U. States Bank was him at 51. State 3's were

clined each t. U. States Bank was firm at 5;. State 3's were taken at 65 with little demand.

At the Second Board the sales were: 20 shares. Union Bank of Tennessee at 631; 230 do Giravd Bank at £1; \$1000 Tunnessee Bonds (int. July 1) at 85; \$3000 Cincinnati. Bonds at 100; 170 sh's. Wilmington Railroad (s. 5 flat) at 161; 214 do Vicksburg at 91; 275 do do at 9; 3 do Pennsylvania Bank at 242.

FROM WASHINGTON .- A private letter received this morning from a gentleman of this city, now in

Washington, says : " Mr. Shriver was in the House to-day, and occupied his usual seat at the reporter's desk. He has put himself on the highest ground here.

"As soon as he left his hotel this (Thursday) morning he was arrested. The officers of the police have been on the look out for him, but he has kept away from them as long as there was the slightest hope that Mr. Weller would come up to only holds office till his successor is named and the mark. There being no longer any ground for expecting him to do so, Mr. Shriver appeared in ablic, and was immediately arrested, and gave bonds, with Hon. W. Cost Johnson and Hon. Andrew Stewart, to 'keep the peace.' Mr. S. then immediately proceeded to the House.

"The unusual zeal and vigilance manifested in the arrest of Mr. S. shows that somebody had apprehensions of a violation of the peace, which he could only allay by asking the interposition of the

KISSAM'S DEFALCATION, referred to yester.

day, occurred in 1836, and has been kept undis. covered ever since. He was always (sick as he was) at his post on the last day of the month, when his accounts were to be proved and made up, and has succeeded every month for nine years in concealing his defalcation. It was done in this way: The Cashier would hand him letters containing remittances to the amount of 30, 40 or \$50,000 for account of some of their corresponding Banks. These, Kissam, instead of entering them to the credit of the Bank that day, (the last of the month,) would keep, as is often done, until the next morning, making his own cash good out of these remittances. The next morning after his accounts were proved, he would make the correct entry, and his cash would be short again till the next settling day. In this way he managed to conceal the matter; but this time he was so sick the physician would not let him come off of his bed, and so he made a virtue of necessity, and disclosed the whole thing on Monday evening.

He has been in the Bank for fifteen or eighteen years, was married, and has a large family .-What he has done with the money is not known. American.

New York Legislature.

Nothing was done in the Senate on Tuesday of importance. The bill to amend the R. S. in relation to bonds given on appeals and writs of certiorari was passed. The bill to amend the act in relation to the U.S. Deposite Fund was taken up and discussed.

Several petitions were presented in the Assem-BLY, and among them one asking for a reference to the people of the question calling a Convenfor an estimate of the expense of requiring each of tion to revise the Constitution. The Committee the vessels of the Home Squadron to leave N. Or. of the Whole resumed the consideration of the ans once a month, and visit alternately the prin- act to loan Jefferson Co. money, and after some

Appointments by the Governor, By and with the advice and consent of the Senate January 30, 1844.

Ogden. Charles P. Daly, Judge of Common Pleas, vice William Inglis.
T. J. Smith, Justice Marine Court, vice Judah Hammond.
Samuel S. Wandell, Port Warden, vice Harry Parsons, de-William McMurray, Master in Chancery, vice James H.

Huggins.
Lorenzo B. Shepard, Examiner, vice J. W. Mulligan
John B. Haskin, Commissioner of Deeds, vice William H. SCHOHARIE.-Demosthenes Lawyer, Surrogate, vice Thomas Smith.

mas Smith.

Peter S. Donforth Examiner; new appointment.

YATES - Vert Van Buren, Surrogate, vice Edward J.

Fowle, whose office expires 7th Feb. 1344.

RAINS AT THE SOUTH .- The Charleston Mercury of the 25th inst. says: "The rain still continues, with all its consequential mud, dullness, headache and general discomfort. Our bills of mortality show that this long-continued bad weather has had an unfortunate effect upon health, and warn us to be careful about exposure."

The Mobile Register of the 17th says: "The soaked earth continues to be drenched over and over by rains, and is by this time so well saturated, at least in these parts, that if Miller thinks of burning it up, he must hang it out to dry first."

CONTENTS OF THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE FOR THIS WEEK. FIRST PAGE- It was Thy Hand, Oh Time,' an original

Poem by a Lady of Ohio; Foreign Letter from 'A Traveling New-Yorker'; 'Society, Aristocracy and General Misery in England,' from W. W. our Special Correspondent in England; News from Texas. SECOND-Review of Lowell's Poems; English Manners,

Ignorance, Tyranny; The Cause of Human Liberty, as now struggled for in Ireland; Revolutionary Reminiscence; Scenes in the Pacific, &c. THIRD-Tho West, Illinois, Wiskonson, Fox River, &c; New York Office-Seekers in Albany; Legislation at the City of Nauvoo; Indiana Finances; Legislative; Con

FOURTH AND FIFTH-Courier vs. Tribune, and other Editorials; Congressional; News Items, &c. SIXTH-Present Tariff; Old Virginia; Prospect in Illinois

Correspondence from Albany; Wages of Labor; Willis Hall; Miscellaneous Political and News Matters. SEVENTH-Table showing the price of Beef and Pork for

twenty-one years; Operations of the Mint; Commercial Intelligence; Advertisements, &c. EIGHTH-Bank Note List; Commercial and Money Matters; Advertisements of New Publications, &c. \$2 per year; single copies, 64 cents. All subscriptions pay

able inflexibly in advance. Address GREELEY & McELRATH,
Tribune Buildings, opposite the City Hall, N. Y.

My Son, Robert W. Edmonds, havin abandoned my protection and home, this is to inform the public that he is not anthorized to transact any business of any kind on my account, and to request my friends, if they should

meet him, to force him to return to my place of Residence, 386 Hudson-street. j311w (2) W. EDMONDS. SEBBING'S CORDIAL IS sold at No. 6 Marray st.

To the Friends of Mr. Clay. LIFE AND SPEECHES OF HENRY CLAY .- The publish ers of this work are now prepared to execute orders to any extent. The work is comprised in two octave volumes, containing in the whole upwards of 1,100 pages, and is illus-

his Birth place in Virginia, and a Fac Simile of one of his tetters - One Hundred copies for Ninety-Five Cents each! It is believed to be the cheapest work ever published in America. These Speeches form an important portion of the History of our Country for the last thirty years, and are interesting to all classes of readers, without reference to

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To Doctor Lyckle's Lectures on Geology.—These could edition of these celebrated Lectures as reported for Tribune is now ready. It contains an Engraved Frontispiece, exhibiting an ideal section of part of the Earth's Crost, with explanations. It will also contain a general Introduction to Geology not before published. Lecture I embraces the following subjects: Auvergne, Lacustrine Period, Volcante Period, Eruption of Coseguina, Mount Dor. Lecture II, The Earth's Strata, Marine Strata, Perioda, Auvergne District, Spratta, Spratta, Month Etna. Lecture III, Upheaval and Substance of the Earth, Naples, Temple of Serapis, Monte volcance of the Earth, Naples, Temple of Serapis, Monte volcance of the Earth, Naples, Temple of Serapis, Monte volcance of the Earth, Naples, Temple of Serapis, Monte volcance of the Earth, Naples, Temple of Serapis, Monte volcance of the Earth, Naples, Temple of Serapis, Monte volcance of the Earth of Niagara. Lecture VIII, Boulder Recession of the Falls of Niagara. Lecture VIII, Boulder and leebergs.

To the above is also added in this edition, a Sketch of the Lecture of Dr. J. Augustine Smith, delivered before the Lycenm of Natural History on the 9th of December last on the Different Races of Men. Price per single copy 25 cents. Postmasters remitinas

One Dollar w

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